

(B) in subsection (c)(1)(A)(vi), by striking “section 2213(c)(5)” and inserting “section 2213(b)(5)”; and

(4) in section 227(b) (6 U.S.C. 1525(b)), by striking “section 2213(d)(2)” and inserting “section 2213(c)(2)”.

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Section 2811(b)(4)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–10(b)(4)(D)) is amended by striking “section 228(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 149(c))” and inserting “section 2210(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660(b))”.

(c) WILLIAM M. (MAC) THORNBERRY NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF FISCAL YEAR 2021.—Section 9002 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (6 U.S.C. 652a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “section 2222(5) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 671(5))” and inserting “section 2200 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term ‘Sector Risk Management Agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 2200 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(3)(B), by striking “section 2201(5)” and inserting “section 2200”; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “section 2215” and inserting “section 2218”; and

(B) by striking “, as added by this section”.

(d) NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.—Section 113B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3049a(b)(4)) is amended by striking “section 226 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 147)” and inserting “section 2208 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 658)”.

(e) IoT CYBERSECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020.—Section 5(b)(3) of the IoT Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 278g–3c) is amended by striking “section 2209(m) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659(m))” and inserting “section 2209(l) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659(l))”.

(f) SMALL BUSINESS ACT.—Section 21(a)(8)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(a)(8)(B)) is amended by striking “section 2209(a)” and inserting “section 2200”.

(g) TITLE 46.—Section 70101(2) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148)” and inserting “section 2200 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002”.

SA 4814. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 601(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801(d)(3)) is amended by inserting “(or, in the case of costs incurred by a Tribal government, during the period that begins

on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 31, 2022)” before the period.

SA 4815. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. REQUIREMENT OF DENTAL CLINIC OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS IN EACH STATE.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that each State has a dental clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs to service the needs of the veterans within that State by not later than September 30, 2024.

SA 4816. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Subtitle ____—Sudan Democracy Act

SEC. ____ 1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Sudan Democracy Act”.

SEC. ____ 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admitted” and “alien” have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1001).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

(4) GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.—The term “gross violations of internationally recognized human rights” has the meaning given such term in section 502B(d)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)(1)).

(5) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The term “international financial institutions” means—

(A) the International Monetary Fund;

(B) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

(C) the International Development Association;

(D) the International Finance Corporation;

(E) the Inter-American Development Bank;

(F) the Asian Development Bank;

(G) the Inter-American Investment Corporation;

(H) the African Development Bank;

(I) the African Development Fund;

(J) the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and

(K) the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency.

(6) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” means, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(7) SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.—The term “security and intelligence services” means—

(A) the Sudan Armed Forces;

(B) the Rapid Support Forces;

(C) the Popular Defense Forces;

(D) other Sudanese paramilitary units;

(E) Sudanese police forces; and

(F) the General Intelligence Service (previously known as the National Intelligence and Security Services).

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen, an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States, or any other individual subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such entity.

SEC. ____ 3. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On November 17, 1958, Lieutenant General Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan led the country’s first coup after independence, and the first successful coup in post-independence Africa.

(2) There have been more than 200 coup attempts across Africa since the 1958 coup in Sudan, including successful coups in Sudan in 1969, 1985, 1989, and 2019.

(3) On April 11, 2019, President Omar al Bashir of Sudan, who came to power in a military coup in 1989, was overthrown after months of popular protests by his own security chiefs, who established a Transitional Military Council, led by Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, that ignored calls from the Sudanese people to transfer power to civilians.

(4) On August 17, 2019—

(A) the Transitional Military Council, under domestic and international pressure, signed a power-sharing agreement with the Forces for Freedom and Change, a broad coalition of political parties and civic groups representing the protest movement that had pushed for the end of the Bashir regime and a transition to civilian rule; and

(B) a transitional government was formed that allowed the junta leaders to remain in government in a partnership with new civilian authorities nominated by the Forces for Freedom and Change, including Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok, for a transitional period to democracy.

(5) On October 25, 2021, Lieutenant General Burhan, with the support of Lieutenant Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (also known as “Hemedti”)—

(A) seized control of the Government of Sudan;

(B) deployed the military to the streets of Khartoum and Omdurman;

(C) shut down the internet in Sudan; and

(D) detained Prime Minister Hamdok and other civilian officials.

(6) The African Union Peace and Security Council has condemned the military takeover, rejected the unconstitutional change of

government, and on October 27, 2021, suspended Sudan from the Council until the civilian-led transitional government is restored.

(7) The Troika (the United States, United Kingdom, Norway), the European Union, and Switzerland “continue to recognize the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of the transitional government”.

(8) The Sudanese people have condemned the military takeover and launched a campaign of peaceful civil disobedience, continuing the protests for democracy that began in late 2018 and reflecting a historic tradition of non-violence protests led by previous generations in Sudan against military regimes in 1964 and 1985.

(9) In response to public calls for civilian rule since October 25, 2021, Sudanese security forces have arbitrarily detained civilians and used excessive and lethal force against peaceful protesters that has resulted in civilian deaths across the country.

(10) The October 25, 2021 military takeover represents a threat to—

(A) Sudan’s economic recovery and stability;

(B) the bilateral relationship between Sudan and the United States; and

(C) regional peace and security.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support the democratic aspirations of the people of Sudan and a political transition process that results in a civilian government that is democratic, accountable, respects the human rights of its citizens, and is at peace with itself and with its neighbors;

(2) to encourage the reform of the security sector of Sudan to one that protects citizens under a democracy and respects civilian authority; and

(3) to deter military coups and efforts by external parties to support them.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any person or entity that the President determines, on or after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) is responsible for, complicit in, or directly or indirectly engaged or attempted to engage in—

(A) actions that undermine the transition to democracy in Sudan, or, after elections, undermine democratic processes or institutions;

(B) actions that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Sudan;

(C) actions that prohibit, limit, or penalize the exercise of freedom of expression or assembly by people in Sudan, or limit access to print, online, or broadcast media in Sudan;

(D) the arbitrary detention or torture of any person in Sudan or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Sudan;

(E) significant efforts to impede investigations or prosecutions of alleged serious human rights abuses in Sudan;

(F) actions that result in the misappropriation of significant state assets of Sudan or manipulation of the currency, or that hinder government oversight of parastatal budgets and revenues;

(G) actions that violate medical neutrality, including blocking access to care and targeting first responders, medical personnel, or medical institutions; or

(H) disrupting access to communication technologies and information on the internet;

(2) is an entity owned or controlled by any person or entity described in paragraph (1);

(3) forms an entity for the purpose of evading sanctions that would otherwise be imposed pursuant to subsection (b);

(4) is acting for, or on behalf of, a person or entity referred to in paragraph (1), (2), or (3);

(5) is an entity that is owned or controlled (directly or indirectly) by security and intelligence services, from which 1 or more persons or entities described in paragraph (1) derive significant revenue or financial benefit; or

(6) has knowingly—

(A) provided significant financial, material, or technological support—

(i) to a foreign person or entity described in paragraph (1) in furtherance of any of the acts described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of such paragraph; or

(ii) to any entity owned or controlled by such person or entity or an immediate family member of such person; or

(B) received significant financial, material, or technological support from a foreign person or entity described in paragraph (1) or an entity owned or controlled by such person or entity or an immediate family member of such person.

(b) SANCTIONS; EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) SANCTIONS.—

(A) ASSET BLOCKING.—Notwithstanding section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the exercise of all powers granted to the President by such Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person the President determines meets 1 or more of the criteria described in subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) ALIENS INADMISSIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, meets any of the criteria described in subsection (a)—

(I) is inadmissible to the United States;

(II) is ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) is otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary of State, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in clause (i) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation was issued.

(II) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) PENALTIES.—Any person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (b) shall be subject to the pen-

alties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President—

(A) may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section; and

(B) shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(5) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH NATIONAL SECURITY.—Activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) and any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States shall be exempt from sanctions under this section.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may annually waive the application of sanctions imposed on a foreign person pursuant to subsection (a) if the President—

(1) determines that such waiver with respect to such foreign person is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) not later than the date on which such waiver will take effect, submits notice of, and justification for, such waiver to—

(A) the appropriate congressional committees;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(d) SUNSET.—The requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2026.

SA 4817. Ms. SINEMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BLACKWATER TRADING POST LAND.—The term “Blackwater Trading Post Land” means the approximately 55.3 acres of land as depicted on the map that—

(A) is located in Pinal County, Arizona, and bordered by Community land to the east, west, and north and State Highway 87 to the south; and

(B) is owned by the Community.

(2) COMMUNITY.—The term “Community” means the Gila River Indian Community of the Reservation.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Results of Survey, Ellis Property, A Portion of the West ½ of Section 12, Township 5 South, Range 7 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Pinal County, Arizona” and dated October 15, 2012.

(4) RESERVATION.—The term “Reservation” means the land located within the exterior boundaries of the reservation created under sections 3 and 4 of the Act of February 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 401, chapter LXVI), and Executive orders of August 31, 1876, June 14, 1879,